

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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PER MONTH, DOMESTIC \$.50
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PER YEAR, DOMESTIC 5 00
PER YEAR, FOREIGN 6 00

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THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The United States May Have to
Fight for It.

LONDON, May 8.—Secretary Root's
"Monroeism" attracts much attention.
The Spectator in treating it says:

"The American who takes the trouble
to look the facts in the face cannot fail
to see that the doctrine cannot be sup-
ported on tall talk. America must not
imagine that if she ever gets into a se-
rious controversy with a great Continental
Power she will be treated as Lord
Salisbury, with the full consent of the
nation, treated her. Here we should
dread a victory over America, supposing
we were able to obtain it, only one de-
gree less than defeat. But it is idle to
suppose that the Continental Power
Germany for instance, would take such
things into consideration. Granted she
wanted to infringe upon the Monroe doc-
trine, Germany would simply consider
whether America had physical power to
maintain it. If she had not, America's
historical claims would not be held to be
worth a straw.
The Spectator then goes on to say that
no Power would dream of invading Amer-
ica but Germany. The paper adds: For
instance, the latter country might get
into a dispute with Brazil and prepare to
occupy its territory. If America should
wish to enforce the Monroe doctrine she
must be able to destroy the German
fleet. Her present fleet, officers and men,
the article continues, are as good as
useless. They have no superior navy, and
equals only in the sister navy of
Great Britain. But there are too few of
them.
Regarding the strength of her forces,
the paper says clearly, if while Ger-
many is building ships, America is doing
little or nothing, America will not be in
a position to fete Germany's will or to
tell her that she shall not make what
she likes with the South American
Powers.
The Spectator disclaims in those alarm-
ist views any wish to tempt America to
take a warlike course or to make any ill-
will between America and Germany,
but maintains that Secretary Root is
right and "if he sticks to the Monroe doc-
trine and yet refuses to prepare there is
in store for America a humiliating
defeat." The paper concludes by reiterating
the authenticity of former articles dealing
with German activity in South America
and its attendant dangers.

FILIPINO PLOTTERS CAPTURED.

Natives Planned a Big Uprising in
Manila.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A cable to the
Sun from Manila says: Rumors reached
the ears of the American authorities
here that a rising among the Filipinos
in this city was threatened. On the day
thirteen Commissioners arrived at the
investigation was made quietly, with the
result that about 100 natives were placed
under arrest.
Some Mauser rifles were found concealed
in a cockpit in the outskirts of the
city. It was also learned that two rebel
tax collectors and recruiting agents were
working in the city.
Persistent rumors continue here re-
garding the fate of the town of Buluan,
in the southeastern part of Luzon, which,
according to unofficial letters received a
few days ago, had been attacked by a
force of 4,000 insurgents. The small
American garrison was compelled to
take refuge on the ships in the harbor.
The absence of an official report from
the commander of the troops impairs the
credibility of the many reports in circu-
lation.
A report from Cebu states that Major
Andrew, with a company of the Twenty-
third and a company of the Forty-fourth
infantry, and Johnson's company, at-
tacked General Morica on April 26th.
The rebels offered fortified positions on three
hills. The fighting lasted three hours,
when the rebels fled. The Americans
captured fifty rifles, nine cannons, and
many prisoners. They lost two killed
and eleven wounded.

Vesuvius in Eruption.

NAPLES, May 8.—The activity of Vesu-
vius is becoming more formidable, and
the observatory officials announce that
the seismic instruments are extremely
agitated. A thick column of smoke is
issuing from the crater and the earth
shakes are violent.
The cable-car service up Mount Vesu-
vius has been suspended. Four English-
men attempted to ascend the mountain
on foot, and eluding the vigilance of the
carriers, who form a cordon, they at-
tempted to ascend the mountain by a
height beyond which the ascent is con-
sidered unsafe, they approached the sum-
mit. Suddenly the volcano belched forth
a stream of lava stones, which de-
scended upon the cowardly tourists, who
were rescued in a terribly bruised con-
dition.

GATHERING OF BRAVES

Democrats Try to Make
a Party.

NOT MUCH ACCOMPLISHED

Few Natives Were Present and the
Session Ended in a
Piliikia.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

About five hundred men attended
the meeting at Progress Hall last night
called for the organization of the Demo-
cratic Party. Many of those present
were Republicans who had come to see



WILLIAM H. MARSHALL.

the fun. They saw it if they staid un-
till the gathering broke up for there
was no lack of the ludicrous. There
was no "late." If there was it was not
produced. Instead there was a laugh-
able want of anything in particular,
and in its place an unsatisfying fill
of "free speech" and disorganization.

Nothing was accomplished except
the adoption of the following resolu-
tion which was offered by Charles L.
Rhodes, City Editor of the Star, and
which was passed without comment.

Resolved, That the chairman of this
meeting be authorized to appoint a com-
mittee of twenty-one to be announced
through the newspapers, to provide a
plan of enrollment and organization and
to prepare an address to the people of the
Territory of Hawaii, and to report at a
meeting to be called hereafter. The mem-
bers of this meeting shall be members of
this committee.

There was considerable telling of
what Democracy is or ought to be, by
more than one eloquent speaker, and
there was a flat-footed statement from
more than one present that they did not
propose to ally themselves with any
party until they knew more about them.
There were not many natives at the
meeting. A few seated themselves in
the rear of the hall and listened.

Two natives spoke. One, John E.
Bush, made statements curiously oppo-
sed to one another. A verbatim report
of his address will be found further on.
J. K. Kaulla, who spoke in Hawaiian,
was interpreted by Bush. He said that
he was a "Mugwump" and had not
made up his mind which side to take.
William H. Marshall, who, with E. B.
McClanahan made the principal ad-
dresses of the evening, was ordered to
take his seat by the chairman, but re-
fused. He continued talking until finally
forced to desist by cries of "Put him
out!" "Make him stop!" and similar
demands for his ceasing his discourse
on himself and his opinions of the lack
of liberty in Honolulu.

Before the meeting closed a half hun-
dred left their places in the body of the
hall and went home, although it was
but little after 9 o'clock. It was remark-
ed that half those present were new-
comers to Honolulu, as their faces were
strange to old-timers.

Meeting Called to Order.

The people began to come early to the
hall, which was superbly lighted, and
remarkably well arranged for a politi-
cal meeting. There were some five hun-
dred comfortable chairs, and when Dr.
John McGrew called the meeting to or-
der, just before 8 o'clock, there were
not many seats vacant. Dr. McGrew
said that nominations for officers
should come from the body of the floor,
and that the time had arrived when
they should commence business.

Colonel C. J. McCarthy mentioned the
Doctor for the position of chairman,
and the latter begged to be excused. He
was exceedingly modest and said that

he heard imperfectly and that the in-
terests of the gathering would be better
subserved by a younger man. But the
audience wanted Dr. McGrew, and per-
sisted in their calls until he took the
platform. At his suggestion, that he be
given an assistant, McCarthy was elected
and seated himself beside the vener-
able physician.

John Wise was elected secretary.
Wise thanked those who had hono-
red him, and Mr. McCarthy said that he
felt greatly the honor conferred upon
him in having been elected vice-presi-
dent of this meeting. "During the pro-
ceedings of this evening," said he, "I
will try to act as the Doctor's other ear
to the best of my ability. As may of
you know, I have resided in this coun-
try for a very long time. I have never
voted the Democratic ticket in the
States. My affiliations in the States be-
fore coming here were Democratic. I
was born a Democrat. When I was a
boy at home I always looked forward
to the Democratic torch-light proces-
sions. American politics are to me the
same as they are to a great many peo-
ple here who have never voted them.
I have not had any active participation
in politics. I hope before long we will
all understand and direct the principles
of the Democratic party, and I have no
doubt but that the Democratic party
will have a large following in the con-
duct of affairs in this Territory in the
future. I have not formed any 'plate'
in connection with this meeting, as it
is only a preliminary meeting for the
Democrats of Honolulu to get acquaint-
ed with each other."

E. B. McClanahan Talks

E. B. McClanahan was the first speaker
of the evening called upon. He said:

Mr. Chairman, I feel some diffidence in
talking Democratic principles in your
presence, for I believe that long before
I knew anything about this world, Dr.
McGrew knew all about Democratic prin-
ciples. But I assure you, gentlemen, I
have boldness in approaching you as a
Democrat and speaking to you of the
principles of which I know. I have no
honor to you and an honor to me, that
we are here tonight in this, the first
meeting which the Democrats are to
hold. When I have gone on through
life, we will look back at this meeting
with some pleasure, and feel some pride
in the fact that we have attended a
meeting of this kind. It is a strange
meeting, and I would like to be here
concerns the people of this country. Most
all of the Hawaiians who are here on
the threshold of the new political life
and it new to them. They have not
heard yet either for which they are open
minded. They have not made up their
minds which way to turn, and it is not
to be wondered at.

I am indeed surprised to see so many
Hawaiians here for they want to know
which way to turn, and that question
must be decided by them before long.
So it seems to me it is a compliment to
the good sense of the people of this
Territory in this matter that there are among
us tonight those that have not decided
in their minds what party they will be-
long to. I think it is a compliment to
the common sense of a man that he does not
jump at one conclusion, and ignore the
other, before making up his mind. This
reminds me of the story my father used
to tell. He was in Arkansas, he was trav-
eling with two attorneys. They were out
fishing, and stopped at a tavern in the moun-
tains that was presided over by a worthy
old gentleman. After the supper was
finished he asked if there was any-
thing going on in the village to while
away the time, and he replied that there
was a debating society which was to
hold a meeting that night. He was asked
to attend. So they betook themselves
to the school-house later in the evening,
and there found the old tavern-keeper
presiding over the meeting.

Horse and Cow—Both Win.

The question of the debate was whether
the cow was more useful than the
horse. It was suggested that one of the
lawyers take the affirmative side and the
other the negative. The speaker was
man was to decide the question. One of
the attorneys opened the debate, and as
he waxed eloquent over the cow, he saw
that the chairman was getting uneasy
on his chair, and moved about nervously,
and he saw, as he warmed up to his
subject, that he had the chairman. Sudden-
ly the chairman jumped up exclaiming,
"There is no more to be said here. I have
about it, gentlemen, the cow has it."
Of course the other attorney immedi-
ately protested, and said he had not been
heard yet, and desired a hearing of his
side of the question. He was assured by
the difficulties of his undertaking, and
he was more than eloquent on the virtues
of the horse over the cow, and soon he
saw that the chairman was leaning over
to his side. Again the chairman jumped
to his feet, and said, "Gentlemen, the
horse has it."

So after you have heard the virtues of
the Democratic party, I hope those of
you who are undecided will say for him-
self, "I will follow the Democratic party."
I think I voice the sentiment of
most of those who are here. I believe
that the Democratic party have had a
fair chance to be heard in this town.
We have no newspaper, and all we
have done is to sit by and calmly
contemplate the actions of the Republi-
can party, and I think the doubting
Thomas will bear with me when I say
we have not been unduly anxious for
the guidance that I am somewhat diffi-
dent in my role as teacher. But you will
bear with me, I know, and I will do the
best I can to tell you what I know of the
Democratic party. I am sure you will
find me to be a paragon of the Democratic
party, and if I make mistakes I am sure
they will be corrected. Men talk for a
long while of the differences that exist
mainly between the Democratic and the
Republican party, but I say to you there
are only a few marked differences.

Democrats vs. Republicans.

You will find them; they are clearly
marked; but the number of them has been
multiplied, simply to meet the exigen-
cies of political wire-pulling and vote-
catching. I will speak of one of the
least denoted differences as I see it,
between the Democratic party and the
Republican party. Perhaps we don't all
know that the Democratic party was once
called the Republican party. In the
times of Thomas Jefferson, that great
man who framed and penned the Decla-
ration of Independence, our name was a
different one, and to that party we owe
our birth. And so when the Republican
party was not yet dreamed of, much less
thought of, the Democratic party was
ruling this country of ours, or, rather,
I should say the United States of Amer-
ica, and had ruled it for almost half a
century. It was in 1858 that the Republi-
can party became a party at all, and
that was the time when slavery existed
in the United States, and was the great
political question, and it was because of
that question that the Republican party
was formed. And so when you hear our
principles derided and laughed at, and
scorned, and when you hear that if you
trust the liberty party, you will mark
out your own ruin, just remember
that for over a hundred years the Demo-
cratic party has existed unchanged
through all those years.

(Continued on Page 2)

DOLE FOR GOVERNOR

Cooper Secretary and
Oat Postmaster.

OTHER NAMES DISCUSSED

Defects in the Hawaiian Bill May
be Remedied—Our Pub-
lic Debt.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Senate
has confirmed the following nomina-
tions:

S. B. Dole to be Governor of and
Henry E. Cooper to be Secretary of
Hawaii.

J. M. Oat to be Postmaster at Hono-
lulu.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The list of
Hawaiian appointments has been prac-
tically decided upon, although the
President may not send the nomina-
tions to the Senate for a few days. It
is conceded that Judge W. F. Frear will
be Chief Justice, and W. E. Whiting
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.
Judge Perry of the present Circuit
Court may be made the other Associate
Justice. Of the United States officers, M.
M. Estee of California is expected to get
the place of United States Judge, and
Customs Collector Stackable of Hawaii
will probably be continued in the ser-
vice of the United States Government.
The chances of C. J. Ray of Illinois for
the Marshalship are not as good as they
were some time ago. Philip L. Weaver,
an attorney of the Islands, son of the
former superintendent of the San Fran-
cisco almshouse, is spoken of for United
States District Attorney. The Presi-
dent will probably appoint to the Cir-
cuit Court Judge Kalua of the Circuit
Court of Maui, a native Hawaiian. Gil-
bert E. Little of Hilo, who has been in
Washington all winter, is an active can-
didate for the Circuit Judgeship. Ed-
ward M. Boyd, formerly of San Fran-
cisco, is a candidate for Commissioner
of Immigration.

General A. S. Hartwell, special agent
in Washington for the Hawaiian Gov-
ernment, was recommended for Chief
Justice, but the President was given to
understand that he did not want the
place. Former Attorney General W. O.
Smith of Honolulu was asked by the
President to take an office, but he re-
fused. He has been here all winter as
the representative of the Honolulu
Board of Trade.

Defects in Hawaiian Law.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—At the Cab-
inet meeting today considerable time
was consumed in discussing the new
Hawaiian and Porto Rican acts. Al-
though the treaty under which Hawaii
was annexed to the United States should
provide that the United States should as-
sume the debts of the Islands, amount-
ing to about \$4,000,000, there was doubt
as to the right of Secretary Gage, under
the Hawaiian act, to pay off the debt,
and it is probable that a bill will be in-
troduced in Congress with a view to set-
tling the matter right. Doubt also was
expressed as to the right of the Post-
master General to extend the postal
laws to the Islands under the terms of
the act, and remedial legislation may
be asked in this case.

The Hawaiian Debt.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—It having
been found necessary to pass a bill
supplementary to the general Hawaiian
act in order to carry into execution
the provisions of the resolution of an-
nexation relating to the assumption of
the Hawaiian debt by the United
States, such a bill was introduced today
by Senator Daniel. It provides for
winding up the affairs of the Hawaiian
Postal Savings Bank by the Secretary
of the Treasury, who shall pay all
amounts due the depositors on July 1st
and shall receive from the Hawaiian
Government all money on deposit in
the Postal Savings Bank, the assets of
the bank to be converted into money.
The United States Treasurer is also
directed at the earliest practicable
period to pay off the public debt of the
Republic of Hawaii, the amount not
exceeding in all \$4,000,000, including
the sum required to pay the depositors
of the Postal Savings Bank. So much
money as is needed for these purposes
is appropriated by the bill, as well as
so much as is necessary to pay the ac-
cruing interest on the public debt and
\$20,000 to pay the expenses of execut-
ing the resolution.

After Places in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senator Mc-
Bride of Washington and his brother
Dr. McBride, called at the White House
today with E. C. Caples of Honolulu,
whom they are urging the President to
appoint Circuit Judge in Hawaii. Rep-
resentative Sibley is urging the ap-
pointment of E. C. Jones of Bradford,
Pa., for Collector of Customs at Hono-
lulu.

Slated for Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—It is under-
stood that the President has practical-
ly decided upon John C. Blair of Wy-
oming as United States Attorney for
Hawaii and C. J. Ray of Illinois

as United States Marshal. The internal
revenue officials are taking measures
to extend to the Islands the internal
revenue system of the United States,
and the probabilities are now that they
will be made a part of the first collec-
tion district of California, with a deputy
stationed at Honolulu.

France for Revenge.

BERLIN, May 11.—The Hanover Cour-
ier today confirms in an article evi-
dently inspired the statement recently
cabled to the Associated Press that France,
not long ago, on being asked how it would
act if an Anglo-German war broke out
replied: "We know only one question,
meaning Alsace-Lorraine."
The article concludes as follows: "It
was not a Continental federation against
England, but a dreadbunt against Ger-
many that was in the air."

McLEAN LEAVES DEWEY.

By Doing So He May Get Second
Place With Bryan.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, May 4.—John R.
McLean, brother-in-law of Admiral Dewey,
has abandoned the latter in his can-
didacy for the Democratic nomination
for President and has jumped into the
front seat in the Bryan bandwagon.
His decision was made here tonight
by W. S. Thomas, chairman of the Demo-
cratic State Central Committee, and was
called forth by requests Mr. Mc-
Lean sent to the Democratic State Cen-
tral Committee at its meeting in Colum-
bus yesterday afternoon to fix a time and
decide upon a place for the Democratic
State Convention.

Bernard of Cincinnati, McLean's trust-
ed lieutenant, was there armed with a
letter from Mr. McLean, which he show-
ed to committee members. In it there
were two requests. The first was that
he be taken to mean that Dewey was in
Columbus be selected for the State con-
vention meeting. The second was that
Webster P. Huntington, who resigned
the editorship of the Columbus Press be-
cause of its editorial flip to the support
of Dewey for the Presidential nomina-
tion, be named for temporary chairman
of the convention.
Both of these requests were acceded to.
In addition to this Mr. Bernard, speaking
with authority, made the positive decla-
ration to the committeemen that Mr.
McLean would not be a candidate for
and would decline program from the
large to the Kansas City convention.
The reason given therefor was that Mr.
McLean did not want to have it appear
that he, who had been mentioned as a
Dewey champion, or other men the
Bryan men might be suspicious of
should be sent to Kansas City from Ohio.
Mr. Thomas said that no misconstruc-
tion could be placed on McLean's action
in taking to mean that Dewey's candi-
dacy is to be abandoned. The plan is
to let the people gradually forget the
matter. Mr. Thomas said:
"I am in for Bryan first, last and all
the time."
—L.V. YORK, May 4.—John R. Mc-
Lean's flop to the Bryan camp has an
important bearing upon the political sit-
uation. It was based on excellent au-
thority tonight that Admiral Dewey
would accept the Vice Presidential nom-
ination on the Democratic ticket if it
were tendered him, and McLean's move
to accept the program from the Demo-
cratic sources it is reported that
Governor Roosevelt has consented to be-
come McKinley's running mate should
Dewey run with Bryan.

—L.V. YORK, May 4.—A banquet held
tonight Admiral Dewey in a speech eulo-
gized England as America's best friend,
and said America could whip any nation
in the world but England.

ONE FOR FUNSTON.

He Captures an Eminent Rebel
General.

MANILA, May 7.—General Pantolon
Garcia, the highest insurgent officer ex-
cept Aguinaldo, was captured yesterday
by Lieutenant E. P. Smith of General
Funston's staff in the town of Jaen,
three miles northeast of San Isidro, pro-
vince of New Ecija.
Jaen is the largest ungarrisoned town
in the province. Spies reported that Gar-
cia was sick and had been compelled to
ride there, and Lieutenant Smith, with
Lieutenant Day and forty cavalry, sur-
rounded the town. The spies told them
that the house where Garcia was, as-
signed as a peasant, only a major and
two servants being with him. These
were also captured. Garcia commanded
all the insurgents in Central Luzon, sev-
eral generals including Pio del Pilar and
Mascara, being under him.
Garcia personally directed the guerrilla
operations and General Funston had
been working to capture him for some
time. He was a very large, powerful
man, and a very capable leader. He
several companies beating the whole
country at night. Often the Americans
caught messengers bearing Garcia's or-
ders. The people protected him and bur-
ied his lights whenever the American
soldiers appeared.
Recently General Funston surprised
him and his staff while dining at Arayat
at dusk. The Filipinos leaped through
the windows and escaped, leaving their
papers and everything except the cloth-
ing they wore. The strain of being
hunted finally exhausted their endurance.
General Funston who came to Manila to
bid farewell to General Otis will return
and endeavor to persuade Garcia to se-
cure the surrender of his forces, which
number several thousand. Most of them
live in the mountains.

CONCILIATION WITH BRITAIN.

The United States Inclined to be
Friendly.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A special to the
Herald from Washington says:
In view of the conciliatory policy Great
Britain is pursuing toward this country,
which may include a formal disavowal
of the search of the American ship Sea
Witch while alleged to be in Portuguese
waters, the Washington authorities are
inclined to meet her halfway.
They deprecate as sincerely as do British
officials the agitation for political ef-
fect now going on in this country. It is
certain that no offense will be given to
the British Government by reason of any
interference by the President in South
African affairs, and so far as results are
concerned, the impending visit of the
Ruer commissioners to the United States
will be fruitless.

Crown Prince Married.

YOKOHAMA, May 11.—The wedding of
Crown Prince Yoshihito and Princess Sa-
dako Ko, a daughter of the Kujem family,
at Tokio on Thursday was a most simple
ceremony. The contracting pair drank
cups of wine before the shrine in the
imperial palace. The foreign residents
presented an address.

Coomassie Still Holds Out.

LONDON, May 11.—A dispatch to the
Daily Express from Accra says the Coom-
assie garrison is still holding out.
LONDON, May 10.—The Colonial Office
has no information confirming the Coom-
assie current in Accra yesterday that Coom-
assie had fallen.

SALISBURY'S WARNINGS

His Annual Primrose
Address.

NO HOPE FOR HOME RULE

The Need of Defensive Preparation
Against Great Britain's Ring
of Enemies.

LONDON, May 9.—The annual grand
habitation of the Primrose League was
held in Albert Hall this afternoon. The
spacious building was gayly decorated
and was well filled. The Marquis of
Salisbury presided and received an ovation.
Mme. Albani sang a verse of "God Save
the Queen," which was then taken up by
the vast audience.

Lord Salisbury in the course of his ad-
dress commented on the remarkable
change which had taken place in the lat-
ter half of the century in the views of the
people regarding the empire. They for-
merly repelled it, he said, as a burden,
and that doctrine was carried to such ex-
tremes by a man of splendid genius,
Gladstone, that it produced a strong re-
action, which started after the death of
Gordon. The death of Gordon, he con-
tinued, had been avenged. Perhaps it
was too soon to say the great humilia-
tion of Majuba had been effaced, but
the great wrong had been righted, but
they felt they were on the road to ac-
complish that end. Under the brilliant
guidance of Lord Roberts 200,000 soldiers,
a larger army than had ever before been
sent across the same expanse of sea,
were now engaged in reducing to the obedi-
ency to the Queen those territories
which ought never to have been released
and restoring to South Africa the only
chance it had of peace, development and
tranquillity.

The Premier next referred to the diffi-
cult and intricate Irish problem and said:
"Mr. Gladstone, in an evil moment, for
the fame of the country and for his party,
attached himself to the idea of the
separation of England and Ireland. No
one can say the home rule cause presents
an element of sanguine anticipation for
the future. I am assured that there is
no hope for the predominant party ever
giving to Ireland practical independence.
We have learned something from the
South African war—how that disloyal
government, in spite of warnings, could
accumulate armaments against the most
powerful combatant and thus secure a
terrible advantage. We now know bet-
ter than we did ten years ago what a
risk it would be if we gave a disloyal
government in Ireland the power of ac-
cumulating forces against the mother
country."

"Hereafter external affairs will occupy
a considerably larger place among the
problems we have to solve. Not necessari-
ly because in themselves they are more
important, but if we look around we can
see the elements and causes of menace
and peril slowly accumulating, and they
may accumulate to such a point as to
require our earnest and most active ef-
forts to repel them."

"I am nervous at using language of
such a kind lest it should be thought I
am indicating that something is known
to the Foreign Office by pointing out the
possible danger. But I am not em-
phatically to say I have no idea of that
kind. That state of affairs, as I know it
and so far as the Government is con-
cerned, is peaceful. It is impossible to
speak too highly of the careful, calm
neutrality which has been observed by
all the governments of the world.
A certain section of their subjects,
not, I hope, a very large section, may
one has at the present moment a great
prejudice against this country. It does
not, however, follow that we have no
precautions to take. Governments may
come and go and yet the policy may
remain year to year. That root of bitter-
ness against England, which I am un-

MONEY FOR MINSTRELS

Steamship Company Is Mulcted Heavily.

HOGAN WINS HIS SUIT

Jury Renders Verdict for Two Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

"All coons do not look alike today." There are twenty-nine negroes in Honolulu to whom life seems a perpetual lull. They are the members of the Hogan Minstrel Company.



MINSTREL HOGAN, THE "RAGTIME" ARTIST.

A sample of twenty-eight others which were brought some weeks ago against the steamship company for its refusal to transport the minstrels to Vancouver on the Miowera.

The case is familiar to Honoluluans. The minstrels went from Vancouver to Australia on a vessel of the Canadian-Australian line. On their way back to Vancouver they stopped off here, intending to resume their journey in a few weeks. Quarantine intervened, and when they finally applied for passage on the Miowera they were denied.

The minstrels, by their attorneys, Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, at once instituted a suit. They alleged they had been discriminated against. They said that the Miowera's captain and purser, though refusing them, had taken eight white passengers on the trip. They asked for damages in the sum of \$20,000 each, or an aggregate of \$568,000.

The hearing of the case was deferred until last Saturday, when the Miowera was again in port. Then the captain and the purser of the vessel testified. The evidence seemed to show that the minstrels being negroes had been the cause of their not being given accommodations. Arguments on both sides were lengthy and vigorous.

Judge Davis was occupied all of yesterday in hearing the case. During the forenoon Hogan, Dante and others of the troupe were placed on the stand. The attorneys for the plaintiffs announced before noon that they were through with their side of the case.

Mr. Robertson, one of the counsel for the defendant company, began his argument, continuing until about 2 o'clock, followed by Mr. McClanahan who finished his case for the Hogans shortly after 3 o'clock. Judge Davis then allowed a recess to be taken until 4:30 in order to give everybody an opportunity to see the Australia off.

The jurymen were carefully instructed as to the manner of spending their recess and were given explicit warnings not to converse with any one, or among themselves in regard to the case in question. A glad smile spread from face to face of the weary ones in the jury box and they were soon speeding for the Australia wharf.

At the end of the time specified, the Court session was resumed, and Judge Davis read his charge to the jury, and also gave them the instructions requested of him by counsel for both sides. Judge Davis read the charge in a forcible manner, showing a desire to impress upon his hearers the importance of the matter which he consigned to their keeping. The charge was as follows:

This is an action on the case brought by the plaintiffs against the defendant corporation as common carriers for an alleged wrongful refusal of the defendant to accept and carry the plaintiffs as passengers for hire on the steamship Miowera from Honolulu to Victoria, British Columbia, and other ports. The plaintiffs have established that the defendant corporation was, on the 12th day of May, 1900, engaged in the business of transporting passengers and freight for hire upon steamships operated by said corporation. The defendants are therefore common carriers and I so instruct you.

If you come to the conclusion from the evidence that on the 12th day of April, 1900, plaintiffs offered passage for a proper state to be carried on board the steamship Miowera, one of the steamships of defendant corporation from Honolulu to Victoria, British Columbia, and other ports, and were willing to pay the proper and reasonable fare therefor, it became and was the bounden duty of the defendant corporation to receive him on board the said steamship, and carry him as a passenger from Honolulu to Victoria and other ports, provided there was no accommodation and convenience for him on board the said vessel. The refusal of the defendant corporation under such circumstances to so receive and carry him

as a passenger would be a wrongful act for which the defendant corporation is liable in damages.

The burden of proof is on the plaintiff to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that there was accommodation and convenience for him on the said steamship Miowera on the 12th day of April, 1900, when he applied for passage, and that he was prepared to pay the proper and reasonable fare therefor, and that he presented himself in a fit and proper state to be received on board and carried as a passenger.

By a "preponderance of the evidence" is meant such evidence as will reasonably satisfy you of the truth of the allegations in the complaint and the compliance with the condition set forth in this instruction.

I charge and instruct you that you are the exclusive judges of the facts in this case, the character, quality, strength, weakness and credibility of the evidence are matters exclusively for you.

The character, attitude, motive and reliability of the witnesses who have given testimony in this case are matters for your consideration and exclusively for you to determine, and are made so by legislative enactment.

The fact that defendant is a corporation should not influence you in arriving at a conclusion in this case favorable to the plaintiff. That is to say, a corporation has the same rights and is subject to the same liabilities as an individual, and should be so treated by you in the consideration and determination of this case.

The burden of proof is on the plaintiff to sustain the allegations set out in the complaint, and the plaintiff must sustain his whole case and prove all that he is bound to prove by such preponderance of the evidence as will reasonably satisfy you of the truth of the allegations in the complaint, and material to the issue which you are to determine by your verdict.

If you come to the conclusion that the plaintiff is entitled to recover in this case you will then have to consider the question of damages. The damages recoverable in this action are the expenses actually incurred by the delay caused by the wrongful act of the defendant corporation, such as lodging and convenience, but not particular consequential loss which may have been occasioned by plaintiff not reaching the place whither he was bound at the time contemplated, such as loss of business by not keeping appointments.

If nine of you agree you may return a verdict under the statute law now in force in these Islands.

I charge and instruct you that the defendant corporation as common carriers, had no right to refuse to accept and receive an intended passenger on board their steamship on account of race or color, plaintiff was entitled to the same consideration by the defendant corporation as any white man who might apply for a passage on the steamer, and if you should come to the conclusion that plaintiff complied with all reasonable regulations, and did what he was bound to do, and that defendant corporation had the convenience and accommodation for him, and that the true reason for the refusal of the defendant to accept plaintiff as a passenger was on account of his race or color, such refusal is not justified by law.

If the defendant complied with the regulations of the Board of Health at this port the fact that the steamship would be quarantined at Victoria or Vancouver, B. C., would not relieve the defendant as common carriers to accept and receive the plaintiff as a passenger. If they had accommodation and convenience, and the plaintiff presented himself in a fit and proper state to be received and was willing to pay his passage money.

At ten minutes to 5 o'clock the jury retired, and the spectators composed themselves for a long wait. The wait was a long one, and the time dragged on until after 6 o'clock, when Judge Davis began to show signs of uneasiness. The spectators, attorneys and the members of the minstrel troupe took the same uneasy view of the situation. Finally the Judge gave vent to his thoughts:

"Gentlemen, I'm hungry and intend to go home for supper. I've put in a long day's work. If the jury does not put in an appearance within five minutes I will instruct the bailiff to inform the jury that I will be back again at 7:30, and have them locked in the jury room until that time."

"Well, Judge," said one of the attorneys, "how about supper for the jury?"

"No, I don't believe they should be supplied with supper. No, let them stay there until they arrive at a verdict, and I keep them locked up."

It was pointed out to the Judge that the jury would probably get hungry, and it was the usual custom to send them their meals, to which the Judge finally acquiesced.

At nine o'clock exactly the jury was announced ready to render its verdict. The jurors were brought in by the bailiff and ranged themselves in a row before Judge Davis in the Supreme Court room. L. C. Ables, foreman, handed the Judge the written verdict, which was as follows:

"We, the jury in the above entitled cause (Hogan vs. Canadian-Australian Company), find for the plaintiff in the sum of \$2,250. Three dissenting. L. C. Ables, Foreman."

It was explained that the jury was unanimous in rendering a verdict in favor of Ernest Hogan, but were at variance in rendering their verdict upon the sum to be allowed him.

Mr. Robertson, counsel for the defendant company, at once entered an exception against the verdict on statutory grounds.

Mr. Lyman, one of the jurors, desired to ask a question of the Judge before the jury was discharged, but counsel for the plaintiff interposed, and the matter was dropped. The jurors, when discharged, quickly left the building, they having been in the jury room for a little over four hours.

ARLINGTON HAS TO GO

Hotel Building Will Be Razed.

NEW STRUCTURE PLANNED

Alexander Young and Bishop Estate Have Agreed as to Certain Improvements.

Anent the sale of the homestead of Dr. McGrew on Hotel street, as given in yesterday's Advertiser, Mr. Dodge of

FAMOUS OLD HOMESTEAD WHERE MANY DISTINGUISHED TRAVELERS HAVE

KNOWN DOCTOR MCGREW'S HOSPITALITY IN DAYS THAT ARE PAST



PHOTO BY WILLIAM

The Bishop Estate says that in the McGrew premises there were 1,134 acres while the land transferred by the Bishop Estate was 61,511.44 feet in extent. The new proposed street is to be sixty feet wide, exactly, with ten-foot sidewalks. The street will come into King street at right angles. The Hotel street line does not run exactly parallel with that of King street, but widens materially as it nears Alakea street. This gives Mr. Young's side of the street more frontage than that retained by the Bishop Estate, the former having 458 feet and the latter 440 feet.

But in the opening up of the new street Mr. Young donates only 12,600 square feet, while the Bishop Estate turns into the public thoroughfare 14,400 square feet, and both parties have agreed to open and complete the street within twelve months, with the sewer system extended along it, concrete sidewalks and every improvement desired in a growing and orderly city. This new street will be exactly midway between Fort and Alakea streets.

The new business block which Mr. Young proposes to erect will undoubtedly be the handsomest and largest in Honolulu when completed. Some idea of its magnitude can be gained when it is known that it will cover both the Hotel street frontage and that on the new street from Hotel to King street. It will be four stories in height, of steel construction with brick and terra cotta finishings. While on the Mainland during his present trip, Mr. Young will have plans and specifications drawn for the new block, and it may not be many months before the real work of raising such buildings as now stand on the property begun and the excavation work commenced.

On the opposite side of the new street the Bishop Estate have in contemplation the erection of four fifty-foot front stores extending from Hotel street almost down to the site of the Arlington Hotel. The latter is to be vacated within three months and important improvements made on the property, formerly the old Paki premises. The hotel will eventually be torn down, and in its place will be reared a fine building.

The Arlington Hotel people are considering the proposition to build a hotel on the north corner of King street and the new street, with large stores on the ground floor, the remainder of the premises to be moved at a later date.

The cutting of the new street through the block in question also develops the fact that it will assist materially in getting a street cut through the block directly below it, or from King to Merchant street, from Merchant to Queen street, and a third street will be opened up to connect with Edinburgh street.

This means a great relief to the congestion of traffic on Fort street.

And the old McGrew mansion long remembered of social guests of the past, and the vessels of every nation which have called here during the last thirty years. In fact, the old mansion was a headquarters and many of the latest receptions ever given in Honolulu in honor of distinguished men

Sanbeam," were guests at the mansion. To the famous Admiral of the Japanese Navy, was tendered a reception which in point of numbers was about the largest given by the host and hostess. French, British, American, German and Russian naval officers came away with their memories of the hospitable, and gave both Dr. and Mrs. McGrew an enviable name and fame abroad.

Dr. McGrew states with pride that the house was at one time the only American house in the Islands, not to speak of it being the finest. When bought by the Doctor from its original owner thirty-three years ago, it was occupied by General McCook, one of the "Fighting McCooks" so prominent during the War of the Rebellion from '61 to '65. A short time ago news reached Honolulu that General McCook, old and penniless, had been sent to the Yountville Soldiers' Home of California, to pass the rest of his days as a ward of the nation. He was in Honolulu a very short time and soon after the purchase of the house General McCook left for the United States.

There are furniture and curios in the of every clime were given there. The spacious lawns were ideal for the purpose, and Dr. and Mrs. McGrew became famous for their hospitality.

Lord and Lady Brassey, the noted travellers who visited Honolulu in the

McGrew homestead which have become almost priceless in their owner's estimation. There is one suite of heavy oak furniture which was once the property of no less a personage than Louis XVIII, who was King of France from 1814 to 1824. The symbol of the crown was formerly upon the furniture, and just before Dr. McGrew purchased it the suite was repainted and the crown was scratched off. Curious, mostly from the Orient, adorn the house and are greatly admired. Henceforth Dr. McGrew will endeavor to limit his practice as much as possible, as he intends to retire. His property interests will occupy him.

ITCHING PILLS.

From the Melbourne Age.

Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them bad enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoid, a plague of the night; no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; halves don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "A wonder" for any such trouble. Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states:

For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease.

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Ten Thousand a Month.

The Minister of the Interior was authorized yesterday to draw from the appropriation for "Roads and Bridges in Honolulu" at the rate of \$10,000 a month. Minister Young's leaving yesterday on the Australia creates the necessity of his work being cared for by someone else. It is understood that Minister Damon will accept the portfolio in addition to his other duties. Minister Young will return in a few weeks but will hardly take office again after the Territorial Bill goes into effect as his private business presses him hard.

Judge Wilder Resigns.

The resignation of Gardner K. Wilder as Judge of the Third and Fourth Judicial Circuits, has been accepted by President Dole. His successor has not yet been appointed but is already selected, it is understood. The circuits vacated by the resignation of Judge Wilder, embrace the Island of Hawaii, Judge Wilder is in poor health and sails for San Francisco from Hilo on the Roderick Dhu.

Token for Canavaro.

Mr. Gonsalves is making arrangements for the presentation of a token to Portuguese Consul Canavaro, as a testimonial of the high esteem in which the Consul is held by the Portuguese colony. A telegram was forwarded by the Australia yesterday to the Foreign office at Lisbon, expressing the indignation of the Portuguese colony at the recent fustian attempt of some anarchist against their consul.

AN ANCIENT BELIEF.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demonic enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale with all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

THE PRESENT DUTY

is 10 per cent on either.

NOW IS YOUR TIME

to purchase what you want in this line before prices are advanced.

STERLING SILVER

from the factories of Reed & Barton and Whiting Mfg. Co.

WE WILL have a special sale for the next thirty days, commencing April 28th.

THE REDUCTION will be 33 1-3 per cent. Our assortment is very complete.

PLATEDWARE will be also sold at special reduced prices.

RICH CUT GLASS, for the next thirty days at a 25 per cent reduction.

ALL OF OUR GOODS are marked in plain figures and the old prices remain with the new.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF Crockery, Glass, Lamps, House Furnishing Goods.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER, BLOOD RESTORER, BLOOD TONIC, THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Leg Sores, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scourvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Fever and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 cents each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 15s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. BEAR THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTRIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU. Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Koloa Agricultural Co. The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

CHANGE IN TARIFF

Queen's Hospital and Many Private Persons Lose Annuities by Court's Judgment.

The result of the lawsuit of Captain Rooke against the Queen's Hospital is far reaching in its effects, and many private annuities and revenues are summarily cut off by the recent decision. The Queen's Hospital loses a large share of its annual revenue. The decision is sweeping in character, and all other suits which have hinged on the one just ended, will be withdrawn from Court.

Queen Emma's annuities which have been drawn by a large number of Hawaiians are cut off, among them being that of Prince Albert Kuniakaea who received about \$2,000 a year, as a residuary legatee under her will. Among the others are Lucy Peabody, \$900 per annum; Mary Liwal, \$300 per annum; Grace Kahoalii (now Mrs. Pihanaia), \$300 per annum; and St. An-

THE PRESENT DUTY is 10 per cent on either.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

COOPER AND WINSTON IN

New Health Officers Appointed.

BOARD HAS BUSY MEETING

Iwilei Laundry Condemned--Lepers for Molokai--Stables Regulations--Noblitt Case.

There was so much business to be transacted at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon that it was decided after the more important matters had been handled to adjourn and continue the meeting in the evening.

President Wood was in the chair and Dr. Emerson and Messrs. Lowrey, Smith and Cooper were present.

The first matter which came up for action was Dr. Noblitt's request for a reconsideration by the Board of Health of the revocation of his license to practice medicine. Dr. Noblitt was present at the meeting and asked that if the Board was unable to devote the time at that meeting to the hearing of his case, it appoint some time when it would be convenient to consider the matter. It was the decision of the Board that the President should set a day for the taking up of Dr. Noblitt's case. President Wood set no date during the meeting, waiting to consider a favorable time.

List of Lepers.

Mr. Reynolds had submitted a list of the names of persons who had been declared to be lepers by the Board of Examiners and who are at present at the Kalihi receiving station awaiting transfer to Molokai. Upon a motion to the effect that the lepers named be sent to Molokai, it was decided that with the exception of certain persons, those lepers now at Kalihi should be taken to Molokai by the next available boat. One or two of the exceptions are very young children who may possibly be cured as the disease has only just commenced in their cases.

Fifty-two persons are named in the list of lepers. Of this number thirty-three are Hawaiians, eleven are half-breeds, four are Portuguese, three are Chinese and one is German. Out of the fifty-two, thirty-nine are males while thirteen are females. The ages of the lepers range all the way from five to sixty-seven years. Twenty-one are from this island, fourteen from Maui, fourteen from Hawaii and three from Kauai. Those of Oahu come from the places named below, as follows:

Two from Wailuku, three from Kakaako, two from Kamaoilihi, two from Auwalolua, two from Kukuiaue, and one each from Waiapahu, Pualoa, Honolulu, Kalihi Camp, Kawaiahae, Manoa, Kawaehewa, Niolopa, Waiipilo and Waikiki.

Trip to Molokai.

It is about time for the Board of Health to make its regular visit to the Leper Settlement on Molokai. This visit used to be made semi-annually but has come now to be more of an annual affair. Dr. Wood can not spare the time just now to go with the rest of the Board so it was agreed at the meeting yesterday that the visit should be deferred for awhile. None of the members of the Board of Health want to miss the fifteenth of June, Territorial Day, nor do they want to be away from Honolulu on the eleventh of June, Kamehameha Day.

The matter of the quarantine wharf was the next subject for discussion. A full account of this is given in another column.

New Board Members.

Two vacancies in the membership of the Board of Health, created by the recent resignations of Dr. Day and F. M. Hatch, had to be filled. Dr. C. B. Cooper and E. C. Winston were the Board's choice of men to complete the personnel of the health bureau. Mr. Winston has had previous connection with the Board of Health. Both of the new members are well known and popular men, and deeply interested in the welfare of the community.

Plumbing Inspector.

Dr. Wood said that the Minister of the Interior was very anxious that a man should speedily be appointed as plumbing inspector, so that bad and faulty plumbing could be prevented. No regulations as yet exist in regard to the plumbing in this city, and unless an inspector was going to look after the matter, great harm would be done by careless and faulty plumbing. There are half a dozen applications from good men for the office of plumbing inspector on the Board of Health desk at the present time. The matter was argued and discussed extensively, the Board finally authorizing the president to appoint a plumbing inspector at a salary of \$1,800 a year, who, together with Mr. Edwards, should draw up a set of regulations for plumbing in the district of Honolulu, to be used until the Legislature should decide upon permanent plumbing regulations.

The position of plumbing inspector is a temporary office, and he who holds it will not be permitted to have any business connections with any plumbing establishment.

Stables Regulations.

The following regulations in regard to livery stables, submitted by Dr. Carvin, the executive officer of the Board of Health, were read and adopted:

SANITARY REGULATIONS FOR LIVERY STABLES IN THE DISTRICT OF HONOLULU.

1. The floors of all stalls shall be made water tight and may be made of the following materials: Tongue and grooved planks, cement, asphaltum or broken coral rock covered to a depth of six inches with clay well tamped.

2. All stalls shall be constructed with

a slant of at least three and one-half inches from front to rear.

3. The water-tight flooring of stalls may be covered with any suitable material.

Fish in Hilo.

Inasmuch as complaints are coming from Hilo--the town where most kiks originate--of the selling of fish in the streets, it was yesterday resolved by the Board of Health that the president be authorized to publish regulations prohibiting the sale of fish in Hilo at other places than the fish market, and President Wood appointed H. E. Cooper a committee of one to draw up the necessary regulations to keep the Hilo fish within bounds.

4. Liquid discharges from animals shall be conducted into a drain or ditch as a cesspool or sewer, and said drain or ditch shall be flushed and kept clean.

5. Where washing is done, the floor shall be of cement, graded so as to discharge through a trapped waste pipe into a cesspool or sewer.

6. All manure from stables where ten or more animals are kept shall be removed at least twice in each week and where there are a less number, once a week.

Laundry at Iwilei.

"There is not a single clean or healthy spot in Iwilei," said Dr. Wood, "and the laundry premises are the dirtiest of the lot. The laundry is not a thing for the Government to be proud of."

Below is given the report of the Executive officer of the Board and the City Sanitary officer--it is one report--on the government laundry at Iwilei. Upon this report the Board condemned the premises as insanitary and ordered them to be vacated at once as they are not fit for human habitation.

The report is as follows:

Complying with the instructions of the Board, we on Saturday visited the Government wash-houses at Iwilei. The large yard where the clothes are dried is covered for the most part by old boards and underneath these a lot of filthy water accumulates. The rubbish and filth taken away and the whole yard covered with coral rock. The yard is low and in rainy weather the water must stand there and this is probably why the boards have been put down.

There was hardly a room in the whole laundry that could be called in a clean and sanitary condition. The wash-tubs are old and the wood saturated with filth and should be renewed. When new tubs are made it might be well to have them lined with zinc or galvanized iron.

The dirty water runs into the bay and stands near the shore, not being carried off by the tide, and gives forth a foul smell. This water should be carried off by a pipe line farther into the bay.

There is a privy on the makai side, over the water, but the tide is not allowed to carry away the discharges. This privy should be done away with and a water-tight cesspool made in some location that could be reached by the excavator.

Several lean-tos have been erected in the yard and the enclosure, all of them contrary to Regulation Two, and they should be removed. In a number of the rooms the lower portions of the boards are decaying or saturated with the filthy water, and should be renewed. The tables where they wash the clothes are also saturated with the filthy water and should be removed and renewed. We would recommend that the occupants be ordered to cover all these tables with zinc or galvanized iron to prevent saturation of the wood. It would also be well to cover the walls with galvanized iron from the floor up, say, about four feet.

It was decided that the report on the Government laundry should be sent to the Minister of the Interior with the recommendation that new quarters be provided for this establishment.

Slaughter Houses.

A report on sites selected for new slaughter houses was then read and President Wood was authorized to arrange for a time to visit the proposed sites and consider them.

This is the report:

On Friday, the 4th inst., we visited, in company with Mr. Waller, the three locations selected by the Metropolitan Meat Company for their new slaughter houses. The first is located just makai of the railroad track and across the track from the property of the Kalihi Fertilizer Works. This lot contains about three and one-half acres. The next lot is makai of the first one on ground that gradually slopes down to the new railroad line. The third is on the makai side of the new railroad line and extends to the sea.

The first location was considered to be too near. Where the third location is the land is now very low, washed by the tide water and would have to be filled in. The second location has a natural slope to the land, which would insure good drainage. The discharges from the animals would drain makai and a ditch could be made on the makai side and the discharges conveyed in a sewer to the sea. This second location is bounded on the makai side by the Kalihi stream, on the makai side by the railroad and low land of the third location, and on the Ewa side by the railroad and a pond owned by Mr. S. M. Damon, so that it is only upon the mauka side that the place could be encroached upon.

In examining into these locations it was felt that the following things should have to be considered: The place must not be so far from town as to make it prohibitive, but it must be at the same time far enough away so that with the growth of the town in the future the place would still be as far as possible isolated, the location such that the waste water, discharges from cattle, etc., could be carried away where they would not be a menace to the public health, also a location where the animals if there were any, would not be carried toward the inhabited district.

The company intends to dispose of all the refuse from the animals and only the water for cleaning purposes and the liquid discharges from the animals would go into the sea.

The location is such that, with the prevailing winds, any odor from the slaughter-houses would be carried out to sea and not toward the inhabited portion of the district.

We would recommend that the Board visit the place and approve the second location.

Kalihi Camp Again.

A petition signed by about five hundred persons still staying at Kalihi detention camp, requesting that they be allowed to remain there, paying a nominal sum for rent, was next brought up. The parties claim that they have nowhere else to go, and must needs stay at the camp. Executive officer Garvin was instructed to investigate and make a report on the condition of affairs at Kalihi camp. He will do so as soon as possible.

AN EPIDEMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for croup and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure--John E. Clifford, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwood, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

PRISON FOR THIS PAIR

Reis and Camacho are in Jail Cells.

SUSPECTED ASSASSINS

Judge Wilcox Places the Men Under Bonds. to Protect Consul Canavarro.

(From Thursday's Daily)

A G Reis and Luiz Camacho, the two Portuguese suspected of trying to assassinate Consul Canavarro with a bomb, were yesterday placed under bonds of \$2,000 each, in default of which they were sent to prison.

The police net of circumstantial evidence which was drawn about the anarchistic-looking suspects who occupied the witness stand yesterday, was strong enough in the opinion of Judge Wilcox to warrant the men being held under large bonds to keep the peace and prevent them from doing bodily harm to Consul Canavarro in the future.

Both men were on the witness stand. Reis denied that he had uttered the statements attributed to him by the witnesses for the prosecution, but admitted having written the letters and signed the petitions to the home government asking for Senor Canavarro's removal from office. Under cross-examination he stated the letters were written because he believed the Consul had done him harm in his now-famous case against Dillingham.

He stated he had heard of the explosion the next morning when a Portuguese told him of it. This was between 7 and 8 o'clock.

"Did you know of any attempt on the Consul's life?" inquired attorney Davidson.

"No," came the ready response from Reis.

"Did you know or hear of any explosion there to injure the Consul?"

"No, I did not."

He was asked if he knew who was suspected of the first attempt on Canavarro's life, to which Reis replied that he had heard it talked about but did not know the man's name.

Upon examination by Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, Reis admitted that he had no friendship for the Consul because he did not aid him with his case against Dillingham. Reis stated he had sent the petition mentioned, to Portugal asking for Canavarro's removal in which he described him as a licentious man, and made other allegations against his character. A copy of the petition was handed to the witness who declared he recognized the nature of it.

It is a rather remarkable fact, that even in this matter, the name of Camacho headed the petition, and was followed immediately by that of Reis. It was dated Pearl City. Asked as to why he wrote personally to the home government about Canavarro, Reis stated it was because the latter was not paying attention to the interests of the colony.

"Don't you know that if Canavarro did not pay attention to his duties that he would be discharged?" inquired Chillingworth.

"I told Mr. Canavarro before I wrote the letter that if he did not pay attention to my complaint, I would report him," replied Reis.

A very important statement was brought out when Reis was asked where he had slept the night before the explosion. He stated he had rested at the house of John Soldino, a luna on the Honolulu plantation. The prosecution endeavored to bring out of the witness that the luna was employed to supervise the digging up of tree stumps, and perforce had to use giant powder. The witness denied that he knew of Soldino's using the explosive. It was also shown that Soldino had also signed the petition already spoken of.

Judge Davidson made a strong argument in defense of his clients. "Neither of them had ever before been arrested for any offense, and if anything had been said by Reis on any occasion, it was only in the heat of passion. None of his hearers however, had ever thought it necessary to warn the Consul that he was in danger from the man who uttered the statements attributed to him. But as both men had signed a petition to the Portuguese government asking that a commission be sent here to investigate the Consul's acts and further because an attempt or several attempts had been made to assassinate the Consul the police had directed the finger of suspicion toward them."

If they were put under bonds, he said, it would literally mean that they would of necessity have to go to prison, as they were poor men and could not possibly get any one to go upon their bonds. He likened the present case to that of a Roman emperor who had a dream that some one had tried to kill him, and when he awoke he had the man searched out and deprived of his life. The Marshal had such a dream he thought, and had drawn the net around Reis and Camacho as the guilty ones in the attempted assassination of Consul Canavarro.

their crime. Yet on the other hand, Mr. Canavarro believed his life in danger at the hands of these men and he thought they should be put under bonds.

A decision was quickly reached by Judge Wilcox. "I have listened," said he, "to the evidence in this case carefully. Let me tell you (pointing to the defendants who stood in front of him) when such remarks as you have uttered are coupled with three distinct attempts to do some injury to Mr. Canavarro's house there begins to be a suspicion against some one. The first time, it was an infernal machine left on the Consul's front verandah which however, did not explode. Then there was another explosion and then the one a week ago. You have not satisfied me that Mr. Canavarro is mistaken in believing that you have threatened his life."

"This is no ordinary case. It is an extraordinary case. It is a serious one and it would certainly be a burlesque or a travesty to put you under a small bond. I will put you under a bond of \$2,000 in each case, limited to one year, to warn you against attempting any violence whatsoever toward Mr. Canavarro."

Up to a late hour last night, no bonds had been secured, and both men were in jail.

FRANK HUSTACE RESIGNS.

The treasurer of the Kamalo Sugar Company, Frank Hustace, has tendered his resignation. The company owes Mr. Hustace, considerable money, which he advanced from his own private funds for the benefit of the plantation. This money will necessarily have to be returned before the resignation of the treasurer can be accepted. The amount is supposed to be about three thousand dollars.

The officers of the company are all more or less desirous of resigning but are unfortunately in such a position that they can't very well do so. Should they all resign, it would become necessary for the company to undergo a complete reorganization. At the present stage there is not a quorum of stockholders to bring this about, and the only way to arrange it would be to open up the stock books again.

Should a new directorate be installed, the delinquent stockholders say that they will pay. Although bankruptcy proceedings have not been instituted as yet, they are nevertheless threatened. The Worthington Pump Company is looking for money, but both directors and stockholders agree that the contract in this connection was not properly filed.

Nov. Kaahumanu School.

The name of the Beretania street school is to be "Kaahumanu School." This was decided on at a meeting of the Executive Council yesterday. Kaahumanu was the wife of Kamehameha the Great, and is esteemed by the Hawaiians as a good and wonderful woman. She played a prominent part in her day in the education of her people, and her memory is one of the most beloved of all the native queens. There is a tradition that she was not turned into the path of effort for the true things of life until she was "spanked" by her royal husband. History, however, does not fully support this legend.

A CORKING

Good SHOE

Made of fine Brazil Dongola; Soft, dressy and durable.

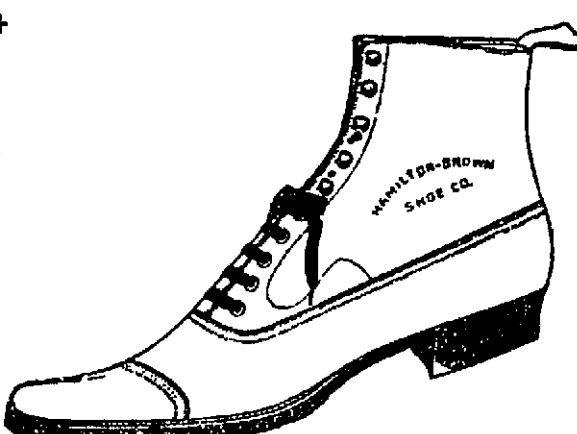
Invisible Cork Sole.

A strictly Up-to-Date Gent's SHOE is our Black Vici. Manufactured by the Hamilton Brown Co., St. Louis

—FOR SALE BY—

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—



Pacific Hardware Company, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Visitors to the Universal Exposition of 1900 at Paris will be welcome at the pavilion of the Vacuum Oil Co., where the use of competent stenographers, telegraph and telephone facilities and the "Bureau of Information" located therein will be placed at their service.

The use of the

Vacuum Oils

is steadily increasing all over the world.

600 W Mineral Cylinder Oil, "the oil that lubricates the most,"

Red V Cylinder Oil, Vaenoline Engine Oil, Arctic Engine Oil, Arctic Ammonia Oil, Heavy Dark Lubricating Oil.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Atlantic Red Engine Oil, Capital Cylinder Oil, Summer Black Carbox Oil.

Our Stock of

General Merchandise and Plantation Supplies

has been augmented by large invoices, which have arrived during the past three months and we have added to our lines Plumbing Goods of the most approved patterns.

Call and examine our Stock. Correspondence will have prompt and careful attention.

The Future of Children

A child's life may be blighted by the diseases of youth, such as Rickets, which is characterized by weak bones or crooked spine, and inability to stand or walk readily, or Marasmus, that wasting disease characterized by paleness and emaciation, or Scrofula, a constitutional disease of the glands and neck.

Scott's Emulsion

of pure Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will prevent and cure these diseases. It supplies just the material needed to form strong bones, rich red blood and solid flesh. It will also reach the infant through the mother's milk, and be of the greatest benefit to both.

At all druggists, or send \$1.00 to SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

WANT A RECEIVER.

Meeting of Creditors of Kamalo Co. so Conclude.

The appointment of a receiver for the Kamalo Sugar Company is imminent. At a meeting of the creditors of the company held yesterday morning, they decided as the sense of those present, that application should be made at once for such an appointment. It is said that the plantation has outstanding bills of \$11,000 for ordinary expenses, and a bill of \$25,000 for pumping machinery, on which \$10,000 is yet due is being pressed for payment. Another sum of \$3,500 for running expenses for the current month is also payable. The Worthington Pump Company stand at the head of the list of creditors, and Allen & Robinson come next, their bill amounting to \$3,000. Frank Hustace has a personal claim of \$3,000 for money advanced as treasurer of the company. Paul Muhlenford was appointed a committee of one to make arrangements with attorneys for carrying the matter into the courts.

E. A. Fraser, who is manager of the Hawaii railroad and who lives at Makukona, spent a day in the city visiting friends and making arrangements for improving the road. He has an option on one of the locomotives of the American Sugar Company.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market--buys only such Goods as are dependable--whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at Four DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable"

Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL ST.

J. H. & CO. J. V. & CO.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

POLITICAL BEGINNERS.

Young men, start right in politics! Join a party of progress and patriotism; don't join a sorehead party or a party of negation or one that has to apologise for its past. Don't become Democrats. Be Republicans!

The Democratic party was great in the time of Jefferson, and under Jackson it did good service to the country. But when the moral sense of the people revolted at slavery the Democratic organization began to suffer from dry rot and finally it became both useless and offensive. Primarily it was responsible for the Civil War and it made up the personnel of the Confederacy. Not every Democrat was a rebel but every rebel was a Democrat; not one was a Republican. Many Democrats, including General Grant, went into the Union army, but eight out of ten returned to civil life as Republicans. Those who didn't have been apologising for their party's war record ever since.

Every great measure of national progress during the past forty years has been Republican—freedom for the blacks; the homestead law; the solution of the Indian question; the present method of meeting the national debt; cheap postage; modern naval construction; reciprocity; transcontinental railway; the banking system; specie payments—all are of Republican inception. Most of these measures the Democracy has opposed; the few they have fallen in with, as modern naval construction, they seek to take the entire credit for, naming Whitney as the founder of our war-marine when, as a matter of fact, the keels of the first four new warships were laid by Secretary Chandler during the administration of President Arthur. Democracy, to commend itself, tries to steal Republican thunder.

What did eight years of Democracy add to the advantages of the people? Four years, comprising Cleveland's first term, were nearly barren in reforms of any kind; the next four years, covering his second term, witnessed the hard times that were brought to pass by the Gorman-Wilson tariff and a coincident increase, by something like a quarter of a billion of dollars, of the public debt. Manufacturing energy, industrial and commercial incomes and national credit were alike impaired. So bad was the condition of the country and so obvious the cause, that the electors chose the leading Republican protectionist for President by a startling majority of electoral votes.

What has the Democracy since achieved? Kicks, nothing but kicks! Nor is it likely to achieve anything better if the Kansas City platform is to be what Chairman Jones' recent bulletin foreshadows. Here is a gist of the coming platform:

Denouncing "Imperialism" and expansion. Denouncing the war in the Philippines. Denouncing the government established in Porto Rico and Hawaii. Denouncing the revenue measures in both these islands.

Denouncing the gold standard and the currency bill. Denouncing the Nicaragua canal treaty with England.

Denouncing protection to American industries. Denouncing the trusts and accusing the Republican party of fostering them.

Denouncing McKinley because he hasn't done something more in the interests of the Boers. Denouncing the Republicans for disobeying the Constitution.

And finally an omnibus plank denouncing the Republican party for everything it has done since the inauguration of McKinley.

Young men, don't join the political kickers and obstructionists. Don't be like the Indian that tried to lasso the locomotive. Get in with the people who push ahead, adding area to the American map and glory to the American flag; the people who are bound to shape the destinies of the nation. In a word don't handicap yourself by joining the Democrats but get into the Republican forward movement and leave the kickers behind.

An attested copy of the Hawaiian Territorial Act brought from Washington by Hon. W. O. Smith, is included in this number of the Advertiser. Every one into whose hands it falls should preserve it for future reference.

Mr. McClanahan spoke of the Democratic party as one that has existed unchanged for one hundred years. It would have made the claim interesting if he had shown what relation the anti-expansion principles of the present party bear to the expansion principle of Thomas Jefferson, what the disunion principles of the Democracy of 1860 and 1864 had to do with the union principles of Andrew Jackson, and finally, what the depreciated silver standard of William J. Bryan has to do with the hard money policy of both Jackson and Jefferson. Speaking of one hundred years of unaltered existence, these are some texts which a Republican speaker would not overlook.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic organization meeting last night was interesting both in utterances and its personnel. It was also significant in that the attendance of natives was less than it had been at the drab rally of the Republicans. Plainly, so far as the national parties are concerned, the natives are inclined to hold aloof. Mr. Testa was present but would not speak. Mr. Bush avowed himself a Democrat, a Mugwump and a fence politician in the same breath and made a peroration of the statement that there were equally good men in both parties, while Mr. Kaulia, the concluding native speaker, said outright that he was neither Republican nor Democrat. Obviously the Democratic appeal to the natives has fallen short.

Another striking fact was that so few people who have lived in Honolulu for any length of time took part in the proceedings. When the venerable Dr. McGrew gazed from the platform he could not have recognized one man in twenty. Our Democracy is a party of strangers, who may or may not intend to stay here long. We do not urge that it is morally the worse for that—far be it from us to withhold a friendly hand to the malibini—but surely Honolulu has a right to expect more of good from a party which includes eight out of ten of its experienced citizens than from one which is chiefly made up of transient guests or of brand-new denizens.

As to the speeches we give every reader a chance to interpret them for himself, the Advertiser's report being stenographic. Mr. McClanahan's speech and the rest are rendered up this morning in the cold type of an accurate and uncensored narrative. Some points are made that will bear discussion in these columns and of these more anon. At the late hour of writing there is neither time nor space for anything like an argumentative review.

The Advertiser condenses all its departments this morning so as to give its readers a complete resume of the news of the world.

The canal bill is not so sure after all. In the former Congress it passed the Senate and failed in the House. Now it has passed the House and may fail in the Senate. As usual after a canal bill tussle, the railroads turn up smiling.

Mr. Marshall interrupted the Democratic meeting, but he seemed to be welcome enough until he got on the subject of his law suit. As a Democrat he was a fair; as a defendant he did not carry the house. The Democracy is willing to take anybody's vote, but it has too much public kicking to do to give it much time or patience for private kicks.

The timeworn plea that the Republican party is made up of aristocrats was heard the other evening at Progress Hall. If the statement is true, then a handsome majority of American citizens, including the farmers who roll up the biggest Republican vote, are lordly idlers. We trust we may be pardoned for having a somewhat different conception of Americans than that.

No "private household property of the Kings and Queens of Hawaii" has been offered at public or private sale. The auction at the Drill Shed was of articles that were paid for by the taxable citizens of these islands. To hold these goods in storage was to make them the spoil of vermin and moths; to sell them was to secure the preservation and care of interesting and historical relics. No infringements of private property and no discourtesy were permitted or intended.

The automobiles are coming when the Hawaiian tariff goes by the board, to be followed in due time, as we suppose, by motor tricycles for individual use. In Paris a man may enter his own tricycle—which is about the size of the old-fashioned velocipede—and travel faster than he could on a bicycle and at no outlay of muscular force. Such a vehicle would be of great utility in Hawaii and is not unlikely to find its way into use everywhere soon after the Paris Exposition.

Rudyard Kipling is not far out of the way when he lays the bad condition of the British Army to the anti-military views of the British public. Though full of enthusiasm when their troops win victories, the Anglo-Saxons are critical and suspicious of soldiers in time of peace and do but little to encourage them. This is a feeling inherited from the far away English time when soldiers represented the tyranny of the King over the people. Both the British and American armies have been held down to the lowest practicable numerical point and there is always a desire when wars end to reduce the military establishment to a skeleton. It is difficult, under such circumstances for either Great Britain or the United States to take the field with a force and go at the business of disciplining a full of peril in the face of a disciplined foe.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News of Coast Files Abbreviated for Quick Reading.

Araca, Chile, may be declared a free port. Colombian rebels have bought a torpedo boat. Turkey is patching up her old war ships. Sweden continues its search for Andromeda. Five million people are receiving aid in India. Pauline Hall, the actress, wants a divorce. A steamer sailed from Manila on the 15th instant. The Shah will take his favorite wife to Europe. Gen. Merritt and wife have sailed for St. Louis. Actor Henry Miller loses a toe by an operation. Admiral Dewey received an ovation at St. Louis. Dewey received a great welcome in Tennessee. Corbett and Jeffries are to fight at Coney Island. The British garrison at Commaise is in requisition. Munkacsy was buried with great pomp at Budapest. Gold has been found in the beds of Alaska lakes. The Philadelphia carpenters' strike is a serious matter. Ex-Congressman D. B. Culberson of Texas is dead. Sharkey defeated Choyneki at Chicago in two rounds. It is rumored that Jack Mason will wed Kathryn Kidder. Coffee interests suffer by the revolution in Colombia. Great crowds cheered Dewey at the St. Louis celebration. St. Louis, Mo., has been wiped out by fire. The President has signed the Grand Army pension bill. Shively of Indiana is willing to be Dryden's runagate. Charles S. Towne says he will take second place with Bryan. The Paris Patrie predicts strife between America and Germany. The Kaiser recently assumed the rank of Field Marshal General. Canadian authorities order out soldiery to repress the Fenians. St. Louis cheers Admiral Dewey and wife during their visit. Bulgaria's peasants are revolting and have seized a garrisoned town. Porto Rico may have a delegate to the National Democratic Convention. The House passed an inquiry resolution about Japanese immigration. Col. John A. Mendenhall is promoted. A. R. man of St. Louis, is dead. Unitarian women of the Pacific Coast held a conference some days ago. Upon the early retirement of Merritt, Ota will become a Major General. C. B. Andrews has been appointed postmaster at the Presidio, California. Virginia Calhoun, the California actress, has made a hit in New York. The Hawaiian Minister was arrested at Point Wilson, but was soon off. There was an attempt on May 6 to assassinate the President of Ecuador. The American ship St. John was destroyed at sea by fire on February 25. Col. Joseph A. Smith is reported to own land in their Corean settlements. Mrs. James Brown Potter will not resist her husband's divorce proceedings. Only 5,000 men are added to the United States Army by the reorganization bill. Earl Russell is in England not worried over threats of arrest for bigamy. Mount Lassen, a volcano in Northern California, is reported to be active again. The big Mallory line pier at New York, costing a million dollars, has been burned. British tourists were nearly killed by descending showers of stones from Vesuvius. The Prince of Wales now uses opera glasses to identify guests at a big banquet. The number of commissary sergeants in the army will be increased from 165 to 200. The will of Eugene Gruger, a wealthy American who died in Paris, is being contested. Extensive embezzlements by United States postal officials at Havana are reported. Iowa Democrats select delegates for the convention, instructing them to vote for Bryan. Mrs. Catharine Lathrop, once a famous Washington beauty, is a raving maniac. Scores of Chinese are to be deported from San Francisco by Port Collector Jackson. Mrs. James Brown Potter will fight the application for divorce brought by her husband. Thomas L. Carson, founder of Carson City, Nevada, will bet \$100,000 that Bryan will win. Catalina Island, Cal., at an annual salary of \$1. The British West Indian regiment will go to the gold coast to deal with the Ashantis. Fanny Ward, the actress, has married Diamond Joe Lewis, the South African millionaire. It is announced in Washington that Minister Strauss will not return to Constantinople. Attendance at the Paris Exposition was for one week on an average of but 38,000 daily. A scouting party of Americans was surrounded in Panay by Filipinos; losses, sixteen men. Frank Bergen of Elizabeth, N. J., has declined an appointment as Chief Justice of Porto Rico. A strange race of beings little above the apes was discovered in the heart of Africa. The brothers Rockefeller have quarreled and Frank has left the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church. Twenty-five thousand employees of the Standard Oil Company receive an increase of wages. The permanent staff of Yerkes Observatory will view the total eclipse from Wadsworth, N. C. The United States has a soft-nosed projectile that will pierce Krupp armor of any other kind. Three thousand Chinese have attacked Wei-hai-Wei and been beaten off by a small British force. William G. Gage has been appointed commissioner on the Chilean Claims Commission. The military force in India may be reduced and \$2,000,000 saved for the relief of famine sufferers. Marinduque, an island off the south coast of Luzon, has been quietly occupied by the American troops. Salisbury's reference to Ireland in his Imperial League speech is regarded as a compliment. West Australia fields petition for political separation from other West Australian settlements. There was a great celebration in Berlin on the attainment by the Crown Prince of his majority. The Great Northern railroad has received \$250,000 from employers by selling them stock for below value. The Great Northern Railroad will be the first to be sold to the service of the United States Navy. The Navy has shortened the Naval Academy from six years to five. A steamer has appeared and is organizing a fleet in Northern Luzon, General A. B. S. pursuing. American troops in the Philippines for the month of April was thirteen killed and twenty wounded. The United States, with the consent of Mexico, has established a coal station at La Paz, Lower California.

Mark Hanna opposes the canal bill. The first field day of the new athletic league at Berkeley, California. Horatio Sprague, nephew of wealthy Benjamin Oxnard of California, was killed in a sugar mill in Louisiana. The Southern Pacific Railroad put in testimony in the San Joaquin Valley dispute and the railroad's defense utterly collapsed. A Canadian mountaineer, pretending to be a rich man, has secured thousands of dollars for nothing. Mrs. Leslie Carter, the actress, has been presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales and other royalties. Captain Joseph B. DeLoach put in a testimonial in the Spanish war. A French gun which will envelop the enemy's shells in smoke will be supplied to the French army and navy. The Southern Pacific Railroad put in testimony in the San Joaquin Valley dispute and the railroad's defense utterly collapsed. A Canadian mountaineer, pretending to be a rich man, has secured thousands of dollars for nothing. 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MARCHING ON PRETORIA

Roberts Crosses the
Vaal River.

SOME LIVELY FIGHTING

The Boers Preparing to Make a Stand
in Their Mountain
Fastnesses.

WARRENTON, May 5, evening.—The Vaal river has been successfully crossed at Windsorton by Barton's brigade, with whom is General Hunter, commanding the division. The Boers have evacuated Windsorton and Klipdam. They are trekking northward and are fighting for all they are worth. Barton is hanging on to their rear and shelling them vigorously. Judging from the clouds of dust, the retreating Boers must be in very large numbers.

The Boers Retire.

LONDON, May 7.—The troops which Lord Roberts led out from pleasant quarters around Bloemfontein a few days ago have taken a great spring forward, which has brought them almost at a single bound at least within striking distance of Winburg, if not already within its gates. The Boers were forced to evacuate their positions at Brandfort without making serious effort to hold them, and on Saturday evening Lord Roberts reported that he himself had reached Vet River, a few miles southeast of Winburg, on the main road from Bloemfontein. The passage was stoutly contested for some hours, but toward dusk General Hutton and his mounted infantry turned the right flank of the enemy and forced their way across the river in the face of a heavy fire.

Meanwhile smart fighting had been going on along practically the whole wide extended British front ranks. General Hamilton, who it will be remembered fought his way north from Thaba Nchu, thrust himself between two Boer commands that were endeavoring to join forces. The Household Cavalry, Twelfth Lancers and Kitchener's Horse had the golden opportunity for which they have long waited of charging a body of Boers in the open. Such chances have been few in this campaign. Those Boers who survived this first lesson in the shock of action of the British cavalry broke and fled, leaving a number of dead and wounded on the ground. General Hamilton was able to push on toward a drift on the Little Vet River, which is described by Lord Roberts as difficult, and it is clear that this force was acting as the extreme right wing of the British army. General Macdonald's brigade, which was also acting on the right, dislodged the Boers from a group of kopjes under cover of the naval guns.

Of equal interest is the news which comes of General Hunter's operations on the extreme left. He crossed Vaal River at Windsorton on Friday, and pushing ahead found the Boers in strength near Rindam.

Further Particulars.

LONDON, May 8, 4:20 a. m.—The Boers are everywhere retreating before the British except on the Natal frontier and at Mafeking, to the inner circle of their defenses. They appear determined not to fight until the Kroonstad hills are reached.

Lord Roberts is expected to do another forty or fifty miles and then wait for a time in order to bring up supplies and repair the railway. There are one or two hints in the dispatches from the front that he may rest for a few days at Smaldeel.

General French's 10,000 cavalry has not been mentioned in the official or unofficial dispatches for four days. It is by no means likely that he is idle, and the conjecture is that he is either detouring toward Kroonstad or raiding the Larybrand district. Fifteen thousand British are now operating on the western frontier of the Free State. As the deadlock at Warrenton has been broken and the Boers are retreating there is nothing formidable, except distance, between Warrenton and Mafeking. The most hopeful advices from Mafeking of April 22 were that the garrison would be barely able to hold out for a month. At that time the fever was spreading. According to advices from Maseru, Basutoland, several thousand Free Staters are north of Ladybrand, where they have collected great herds. The district is rich in food for men and horses, and the Boers seem resolved not to move northward, but to be preparing to resist where they are. If they are let alone they will menace the line of communications after the main British army has passed into the Transvaal.

Roberts at the Zand.

LONDON, May 9, 4:10 a. m.—Four thousand British cavalry watered their horses at Zand river Monday, twenty-five miles beyond Smaldeel, where Lord Roberts continues to date his dispatches. The scouts who have been searching the country for miles along the stream have found no Boers south

of the river. The enemy are holed up in unknown force on the north bank. Thus the British advance guard is within forty-five miles of Kroonstad. The Free Staters, in the expectation that Kroonstad will speedily become untenable, are, according to information from Lourenzo Marques, preparing to transfer their government to Heitboorn, a little more than fifty miles northeast. The proclamations of Lord Roberts appear to have little effect upon the inhabitants of the invaded districts. Every farm is found deserted, except by the women and children. All the men are away fighting.

Hutton Has a Fight.

LONDON, May 10.—General Hutton's mounted infantry brigade, including the Canadians, with a part of Gen. French's cavalry, crossed the Zand river Tuesday and began to work cautiously along the railway northward in the track of the retreating Boers. About 800 horsemen were probably engaged in this advance. General Hutton, before he was joined by a part of General French's force, had a sharp fight. This was on Monday, when he crossed the river and saw the Boer convoys on the other side, and he pressed forward, intending to cross and capture them. The Boers, however, opened fire with from eight to ten guns, forded the river above and below, apparently in thousands, and sought to envelop the British. General Hutton fell back several miles, the Boers following until other British cavalry reinforced Hutton. During the night the Boers retreated, not further contesting the crossing.

Lord Roberts, according to one correspondent, left Smaldeel Tuesday to consult one of the Hamiltons, fifteen miles distant.

The Boer attack on General Hutton does not indicate any such panicky conditions as have been alleged to exist among them. Nevertheless, the British advance rolls on steadily. General Broadwood and General Bruce Hamilton have penetrated fifteen miles beyond Winburg. According to Boer advices, sharp skirmishes are of daily occurrence, and there was a brisk rifle engagement outside Winburg on Saturday.

From Boer sources comes also the report that in a skirmish outside of Mafeking, May 5th, Colonel Baden-Powell was slightly wounded.

Battle of the Zand.

LONDON, May 11.—The Daily Express in its second edition this morning publishes a dispatch dated Rietsspruit, May 10, morning, describing the crossing of the Zand river by the British. It says:

"The rear guard of the end of the Boers, with their guns, resisted the advance. The mounted infantry, two batteries and pom-poms, cleared the way, and the Third Cavalry brigade acted as a screen before the main column. General French was on the left and General Hamilton on the right. The Boers had destroyed all the bridges during their retreat."

"It is impossible to ascertain the Boer losses, but they are thought to be heavy. Those of the British, considering the important advance made, are considered light."

RIETSPRUIT, Thursday, May 10.—Morning.—The Boers opposed the British advance, holding positions north of Zand drift back along the whole line, from General Hamilton on the east and General Hutton on the west. Chiefly artillery was engaged. The Sussex regiment charged a kopje at the point of the bayonet, and the East Lancshires captured another.

The British loss is insignificant. General Hutton had a series of artillery duels, the Boers always retreating. Twenty Boers were taken prisoner. The advance continues.

A later dispatch, dated Cable Cart, May 10, says: "We are now across the Zand river. The enemy are in full retreat. They occupied a position only twenty miles in length. Because of the widely scattered force, it will take some time to learn the casualties, but I am sure we have not suffered much. The cavalry and horse artillery are pursuing the Boers by three different routes."

A dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Zand River Camp, May 9, says: "I have received a most cheery telegram from Baden-Powell, dated April 27."

Free Staters Concentrating.

MASERU, BASUTOLAND, May 10.—Free Staters are concentrating strongly in good positions on the Koranobberg hills lying eastward of the direct line of the Thabanchu to Windburg. President Steyn was with them yesterday but is believed to have gone northward after inspiring the Burgers with predictions of approaching Boer success through the assistance of thousands of foreigners who he said were pouring into Delagoa Bay.

General Dundee's division camped evening on the banks of the Little Luvu River between Thabanchu and Ladybrand.

Details from Riet Spruit.

LONDON, May 11, 1900.—A dispatch from Riet Spruit dated May 10, describes that fully successful operation. It says General Hamilton's scouts had on two previous days ascertained the Boers' position and strength. On Wednesday night the Cheshire regiment crossed the river, entrenched themselves and prepared to hold the passage for the regiments following.

"At daybreak on Thursday the main body crossed at two or three points. The mounted infantry was then in action driving off the advance Boers preparatory to a general forward movement."

"The Boer right first gave way but Tucker and Hamilton had a rougher task on the left. The Boers had six guns and served them well, working with great determination, but the British worked up closer and closer their guns meanwhile firing incessantly."

"The East Lancashire and Sussex regiments by 11 o'clock had worked well to the front. The order was given and like a flash the two regiments sprang forward simultaneously and in a few moments had secured two commanding ridges. The advanced line was now within 1200 yards of the Boers' main trench and the latter were already losing heart from the demonstration of their flank, but they kept up a rapid though wild fire."

"At this moment the final charge was ordered and away went the Lancashire and the Sussex regiments again, but the Boers could not stand

and they fairly bolted and the rout of the Boers along the whole line was then complete."

Boers in American Politics.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Edward Lauterbach created a sensation at a meeting last night of the citizens' committee which is arranging for the entertainment of the Boer envoys who are expected on the Maasdam next Tuesday. Addressing the meeting, Mr. Lauterbach said:

"Neither of the two great political parties has taken any definite action on the position of this Government with respect to the Boer war. My own party has not seen fit to define its position. It is equally true that no other nation has done so. But judgment has gone by default against England in all civilized countries because of her action in South Africa. In our own country and in my own party I believe there is a latent fire that will require but a small amount of fanning to cause it to break out into a vast and powerful flame that will inspire the people who love justice, freedom and all that tend to a high civilization and right."

"I believe the Republican party is irretrievably lost if it leaves to the Democratic party the first opportunity to insert in its national platform a plank that will declare for the South African Republics. In Michigan the Republicans take the same stand with regard to the national party. I am unalterably opposed to leaving such action to the Democrats."

"I am a delegate to the convention, and I shall struggle and work harder for a Boer plank in the platform than I worked and struggled for a gold plank in the platform that was made up at St. Louis."

Rev. Father Ducey, who preceded Mr. Lauterbach, said:

"This country cannot afford to go to war over this question. We can talk now and arbitrate later. What the Boers want is sympathy and arbitration."

A committee was appointed to go down the bay to meet the envoys. The committee will conduct them to the city hall and introduce them to the Mayor.

Mines Must Be Protected.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A Sun cable from London says: The correspondent of the Central News at Lourenzo Marques says he has learned from a semi-official source in Pretoria that the European powers have sent a collective note to the South African republic in reference to threats to blow up the mines. The note, he says, intimates that the powers will hold the President and Government of the Transvaal responsible for the safety of the mines and declares that they will support Great Britain in any measures to force compensation if the threats are carried into effect.

Gloom in Mafeking.

LONDON, May 9.—The tidings from Mafeking are gloomier than ever. Everybody there has an empty stomach, and a pinched face. The natives are no longer given porridge, and the whites now have but a quart of that substance and a pound of horse sausage daily. Everything else eatable is gone. Insufficient food, wet trenches and cold nights are deadly to the health of the garrison. The information comes from reliable natives. Lady Sarah Wilson, under date of April 27th, says:

"The Boers now number 4,500, including young Eloff, President Kruger's grandson, who has sent for six more guns."

The Mafeking correspondent of the Times, who also emphasizes the extreme gravity of the situation, says:

"It is impossible to ignore the fatal significance of Colonel Baden-Powell's reference to the hardships endured by the women and children, among whom many deaths have already occurred. The commissariat is holding a certain stock of foodstuffs in reserve for use in the direst extremity."

The besieged are celebrating the two hundredth day of the siege with horse dinners, and Colonel Baden-Powell sent a message to Lord Roberts, saying:

"After two hundred days of siege, I desire to bring to your lordship's notice the exceptionally good spirit of loyalty which pervades all classes of the garrison, and the patience of everybody at Mafeking in making the best of things under the long strain of anxiety, hardship and privation, which is beyond all praise and a revelation to me. The men, half of whom are not accustomed to the use of arms, have adapted themselves to their duties with the greatest zeal and readiness. The pluck and devotion of the women have been remarkable. With such spirits our organization runs like clockwork. I have every hope it will pull us through."

BUBONIC PLAGUE SPREADING.

Alarming Increase in Certain Infected Districts.

LONDON, May 10.—The Daily Express publishes this morning a series of telegrams which illustrate the alarming spread of the bubonic plague, which is ravaging the shores of the Red Sea, is rapidly increasing at Hongkong, where there have been sixty-five cases in twenty days, and spreading into additional towns in Australia.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Consul General Long at Cairo, Egypt, cabled the Secretary of State today that the plague had appeared in Alexandria.

SMILTA, May 9.—The bubonic plague is generally showing a material decline throughout India.

CAIRO, May 9.—There has been a total of fourteen deaths from the plague, and seven cases of that disease at Port Said. At Alexandria there have been four deaths and two cases of the plague.

PROFITS FOR GOOD WORKS.

Rev. Sheldon Distributes His Christian Capital Fund.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 9.—Rev. C. M. Sheldon received \$5,000 from the profits of the Christian Daily Capital. One thousand goes to Indian famine sufferers and the balance is distributed as follows: City Salvation Hospital, \$1,000; for contagious diseases ward, Christ's Hospital, \$1,000; Washington College, \$500; Topeka Young Men's Christian Association, \$500; for public drinking fountain, \$300; El Dorado Association, \$100; Y. M. C. A. Christian Association, \$150; Women's Christian Temperance Union, \$100; Ingle-side Home, \$100; State Temperance Union, \$100; Anti-Cigarette League, \$50.

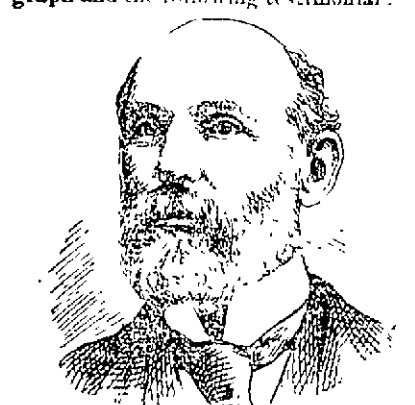
Germany sent no note to Krueger.

Indigestion

No Appetite, General Weakness.

If your food is only partly digested, then the body is only partly nourished. The blood rapidly loses its vitality and is filled with impurities. The nerves are easily exhausted, there is headache, restlessness, and the whole system is greatly debilitated.

Mr. A. Chaudronier, of Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, sends us his photograph and the following testimonial:



"While reporting for the local and metropolitan press in Australia, I contracted a severe chill which developed into a general weakness of my digestive organs. A short course of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

enabled me to continue my work all right. My appetite improved, my taste for food, the back, and my general health was greatly improved in every way."

When taking the Sarsaparilla, it is best to use Ayer's Pills also. Take just enough each night to produce one good free movement of the bowels daily.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents

NOLLE PROSEQUI ARE NUMEROUS

Judge Wilcox Tires of Them - Clerk
Relieved of Copying Records
in One Case.

The number of nolle prosequi which went through the Circuit Court on Tuesday has disgusted the Police department generally, not excepting even Judge Wilcox, who is getting tired of assessing fines and other sentences after hard labor, and then having the cases thrown out of the upper court by the prosecuting attorney of the Government.

Yesterday morning, after a case had been tried for assault and battery, the Judge thought it wiser to reprimand and discharge the defendant rather than take chances of assessing a big fine and having the whole case dropped as soon as it reached the Circuit Court.

"No doubt if this case went up to the Circuit Court," said Judge Wilcox, "Mr. Dole would be too tired to try it and would ask for a nolle prosequi. I will let the defendants go in my court and thus save my clerk the trouble of copying the records."

The Judge also said that he wanted the newspaper men present to make his remarks clear to the public and wanted them verbatim.

Said a member of the department yesterday: "Some of the best and clearest cases which we had against a number of people lately have been nolle prosequi in the Circuit Court. The people are always crying out, 'Why don't you do something to rid the city of the criminals who are beginning to infest Honolulu?' Well, that's just what we have been trying to do, but what's the use. If they take so little interest in the cases when they reach the Circuit Court, it makes our efforts down here nil."

HOME INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY

The Planters' Monthly Urges the
Starting of a Local
Company.

The Planters' Monthly for May is just out. It has many interesting articles on sugar. The following is taken from the Monthly:

After an embargo of over four months the quarantine on account of the bubonic plague in Honolulu has been ended, and all restrictions on trade and travel have been removed. When we state that the plague on this island of Oahu has been confined to the city, the benefit of the quarantine will be seen. Of the 71 cases, 61 were fatal, and a majority of these were Chinese. The property destroyed by order of the Government could not have amounted to over \$200,000, while that caused accidentally by a high wind may exceed five times that sum. How far the liability of the Government is involved in this additional loss remains to be decided by the courts. Some compromise will probably be made, or at least should be. If, however, it should be refused, it will become a serious question whether insurance of local property should not be undertaken by companies organized and controlled here.

There are very few cities where fires occur less frequently, or the amount of property destroyed by fire is less, than on these islands. No better field for the investment of local capital can be found than in the establishment of home insurance companies, whose field would embrace the whole group. The amount now invested in sugar mills and buildings connected with them, to say nothing of the large annual increase in dwellings, steamships, cargoes, etc., furnishes a field which ought to be controlled by local capital. The subject is one which should be discussed and fully examined by those who are familiar with it, and the amounts which are now annually sent away, and which should be kept here.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

W. A. Kinney is on a business trip to Kauai.

Eugene Devachelle has gone back to Molokai.

The next mail for the Coast will be by the Gaelic, May 22.

Columbia chainless, model No. 50, are sold for \$65 cash, at E. O. Hall & Son's.

Commander Taussig, formerly commander of the Bennington, is a through passenger on the Ocotip.

W. O. Aiken, of Pala, Maui, and J. S. Lenhart of Kalaheo, North Kona, have been appointed notaries by the Cabinet.

The Marsall libel case was not taken up yesterday, both courts being occupied by other matters. It will come up this morning.

Light wine and beer licenses have been granted to H. C. Norton at Waianae and Chas. David at Waihalu, by vote of the Executive Council.

Postmaster-General Oat was congratulated last night upon the news of the confirmation of his appointment to the head of the post office affairs here.

Three hundred khaki uniforms have just been received from a local Chinese tailor for the Kamehameha School boys. The new clothes will very soon be worn.

Manager Lowrie of the Spreckelsville plantation left Honolulu yesterday for his home. While in the city Mr. Lowrie is understood to have bought several lots on Pacific Heights.

On Wednesday evening a Republican meeting was held at Waimanalo school house at which G. Chalmers was elected chairman, A. Irvine, secretary and treasurer, and A. Stodart, A. Irvine and G. Gibb, enrollment committee.

A breach of promise suit has been instituted by a young Maui woman against Mr. Emmesley, who is well known on Maui. Ten thousand dollars is the extent to which she believes her affections have been trifled with.

Miriam Agnes Hale, sister of Mr. Geo. L. Desha, will be married next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, to Henry James, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Auld. The ceremony is to be at the Kamehameha School for Girls.

P. C. Jones, J. P. Cooke, H. P. Baldwin and E. D. Tenney comprise a committee of the plantation agencies to make contracts for the disposal of the sugar output for the next three or five years. H. P. Baldwin has already gone to the Coast in the interest of Alexander & Baldwin.

The Department of Public Works is in receipt of a communication from Consul Greener of Vladivostok, reporting that city as having made estimates for twenty miles of electric trolley road and electric lights and waterworks. United States contractors will probably make proposals.

Edwin S. Gill, a newspaper man formerly well known on this Coast, but more recently of the Denver "Republican," sails with his wife on the steamer Copie for Honolulu today, where Mr. Gill takes charge of the editorial management of a new Republican paper.—S. F. Examiner.

Tenders for supplying the Molokai leper settlement with beef up to December next were opened yesterday and the following awards were made: Metropolitan Meat Co., beef in barrels at \$14.50 per barrel; H. Hackfeld & Co., one pound tins \$2.98 per case, and two pound tins \$2.59 per case.

Judge G. K. Wilder of the Fourth Circuit Court has issued an order to remove C. R. Collins as administrator of the estate of A. F. Collins, deceased. He further requests that all money, property and effects shall be delivered to Daniel Porter, clerk of the Court. The Hilo Mercantile Company made the motion.

George R. Carter has resigned from membership in the Honolulu Stock Exchange. Mr. Carter offered his resignation and asked that J. R. Galt, employee in the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, be elected in his stead. The Exchange debated the matter some time and yesterday accepted Mr. Carter's resignation and admitted Mr. Galt to membership.

Death of Esteemed Woman.

Mrs. D. K. Kamalopli passed away yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. S. Boyd, in her sixty-eighth year. The funeral takes place this afternoon at four o'clock.

The Standard hears that information has been officially received of a plot to assassinate Lord Roberts; that the latter has been warned, and that telegrams are now passing between the Cape authorities, Lord Roberts and the home authorities on the subject.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches
convinces us, that price considered
The Elgin is the most satisfactory of
American Watches.

Cased in...

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED
AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them
at right prices

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in
time keeping and lasting qualities
and that is why we are right in pushing
the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU,
On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the
steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu
on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maialaea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on
Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named
ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each
month.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday
at 8 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahu-
lulu, Nanihulu, Hana, Hamoa, and Kila-
huli, Maui. Returning, touches at
above named ports, arriving at Honolulu
Sunday mornings.

S. S. LIHUA,
Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai,
Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahaina,
Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives
at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to
make changes in the time of departure
and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT
NOTICE, and it will not be responsible
for any consequences arising
therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings
to receive their Freight; this Company
will not hold itself responsible for
freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's
risk.

This Company will not be responsible
for Money or Valuables of passengers
unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase
tickets before embarking. Those failing
to do so will be subject to an additional
charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for
loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in,
the delivery of baggage or personal effects
of the passenger beyond the amount of
\$100.00, unless the value of the same
be declared, at or before the issue of
the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are
forbidden to receive freight without delivering
a shipping receipt therefor in
the form prescribed by the Company
and which may be seen by shippers upon
application to the pursers of the
Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is
shipped without such receipt, it will
be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

Ship "Helen Brewer" will sail from
New York for Honolulu on or about
June 10, 1900.

For freight apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby Street, Boston.

Or CHAS. BREWER & CO. LTD.,
Honolulu.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave their
port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
COPTIC	MAY 18	GAELIC	MAY 23
AMERICA MARU	MAY 26	HONGKONG MARU	MAY 23
PEKING	JUNE 5	CHINA	JUNE 5
GAELIC	JUNE 13	DORIC	JUNE 13
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 21	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 23
CHINA	JUNE 29	RIO DE JANEIRO	JUNE 30
DORIC	JULY 7	COPTIC	JULY 16
NIPPON MARU	JULY 17	AMERICA MARU	JULY 17
RIO DE JANEIRO	JULY 25	PEKING	JULY 27
COPTIC	AUG. 2	GAELIC	AUG. 4
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 10	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 11
PEKING	AUG. 18	CHINA	AUG. 23
GAELIC	AUG. 28		
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 5		

464—H. Kubay

466—W. M. Minton	1	125
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473	G. A. Howard, Jr.	2	200
474	C. Bon	1	50
478	J. Lucas	1	100
481	Ethel M. Taylor	1	100
485-487	F. Hustace	1	100
496	Rev. J. M. Lewis	3	150
499	E. H. Bailey	1	25
504-505	J. F. Colburn	2	200
506	K.awananakoa	1	200
507	J. Kalaniana'ole	1	200
513	Theo. H. Aoye	1	100
517-518	H. Armitage	2	100
525-528	A. Gartenberg	4	250
530	T. M. Loulsson	1	50
532	C. Bolte	1	50
541	E. Hammer	1	20
542	F. G. Walker	1	20
586	Lee Chin Chong	1	50
587	Gow Chong	1	50
588	A. Lucas	1	25
595	Wm. Lucas	1	100
600	P. E. J. Strauch	5	200

64-627—J. M. Muir	4	400
634—D. L. Conkling	1	25
635—H. W. West	1	25
637—A. Barnes	1	100
642—Chas. J. Fishel	1	90
644—J. H. Love	1	15
63-648—Geo. C. Potter	8	250
49-652—J. F. Brown	4	200
654—J. F. Brown	1	25
66-657—S. E. Bishop	2	200
661—R. H. Brotherton	1	25
77-662—Walter Gasset	2	100
674—Jas. Armstrong	1	50
676—Dr. W. T. Monsarrat	1	50
678—C. C. Swan	1	50
683—W. Monsarrat	1	25
688—Geo. C. Potter	1	240
68—W. A. Carnichael	1	25
63-694—D. A. Carnichael	1	200
697—R. H. Worrall	1	100

◆◆◆◆◆

JAS. F. MORGAN, Austr.

Honolulu, May 3th, 1900.

5541-12t.—2175-4t. May 11-15-18-22

**MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORE-
CLOSURE.**

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of a certain mortgage made by David Kaina, also called Kaawika, and Daniel Kaina, his wife, to Hawaiian Commercial Sugar Co. dated the 7th day of May, 1898, recorded Liber 180, pages 92 to 94, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of: All the right, title and interest of him, the said David Kalua, in those certain premises in Waialae, Maui, and situate near to the former Kihikihi Plantation Mill site, and more particularly set forth in R. P. No. 5349, C. A. No. 2413, to Kuaiki, and the interest therein of the said David Kalua, containing an area of 4 3/4 acres, more or less, covering taro and kula land.

also the buildings and structures thereon, and including that portion of the premises conveyed to said David Ryan by deed of Nahinin, dated May 12, 1881, and recorded in Liber 146, pages 187 and 188, and of Pihou and Pihiki, his wife, dated May 16th, 1881, recorded in Liber 70, on page 365.

2177—May 18-25 Jun 1-8.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE undersigned have entered into a co-partnership to carry on business in the Hawaiian Islands under the firm name "Ryan & Dement." The nature of the business to be carried on being the buying and selling of all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise in the Hawaiian Islands, with the principal place of business at No. 16 Queen street, in the City of Honolulu. That the partners are Charles R. Dement and P. F. Ryan, of Honolulu, and that the term of co-partnership is for fifteen years from the 1st day of April, 1900.

Witness my hand and seal, this 11th day of May, 1900.


G—May 11-18-25 Jun 1

Harness Co.,

MANUFACTURERS

Buggy Harness.

Leather and Rubber Bits, Fine
Salt Sacks, Derby Ban-
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Assortment of Harnesses, Halter
Bridles,



RNESS

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as charge of the Manufac-
tention.

ing and Fort Sts.

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